From Assessment to Action: How NeRWA Assists Communities with Source Protection

Jennifer Palmiotto
Northeast Rural Water Association
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Outline

- I. NeRWA Background
- II. Source Water Protection Process
- III. Conclusions

I. Northeast Rural Water Association

- Non-profit membership organization
- Technical assistance and training
- Massachusetts
 New Hampshire
 Vermont



NeRWA's Source Water Protection Program

- Program began 2001
- Small systems (<10,000)
- No direct cost
- EPA Federal Grant



II. Planning Process

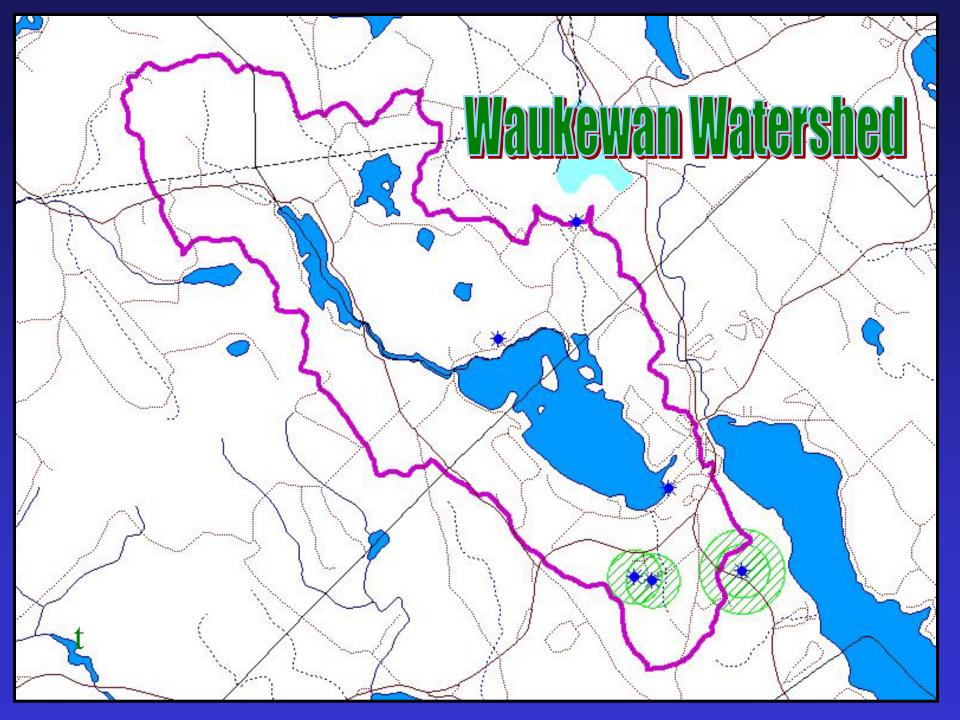
- 1. Annual Operating Plan
- 2. Local Partner
- 3. Public Workshop
- 4. Form Advisory Committee
- 5. Gather Information
- 6. Prioritize Risks
- 7. Propose Management Activities
- 8. Public Input
- 9. Adopt Plan / Share results
- 10. Implement Activities

1. Annual Operating Plan

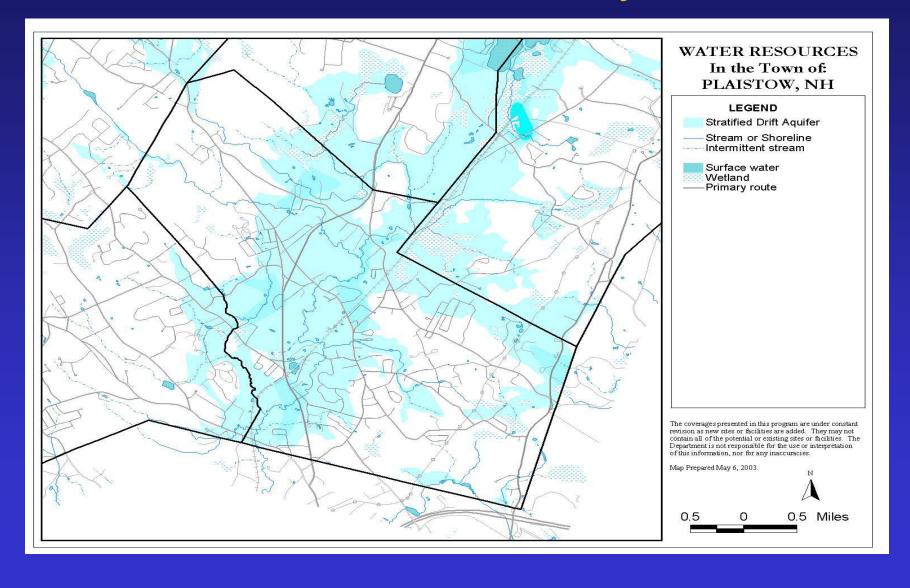
- Meet with NH DES and others
- Identify priority projects
- 3 project areas per year
- Project Area: > 5 public water sources

Goals & Approach

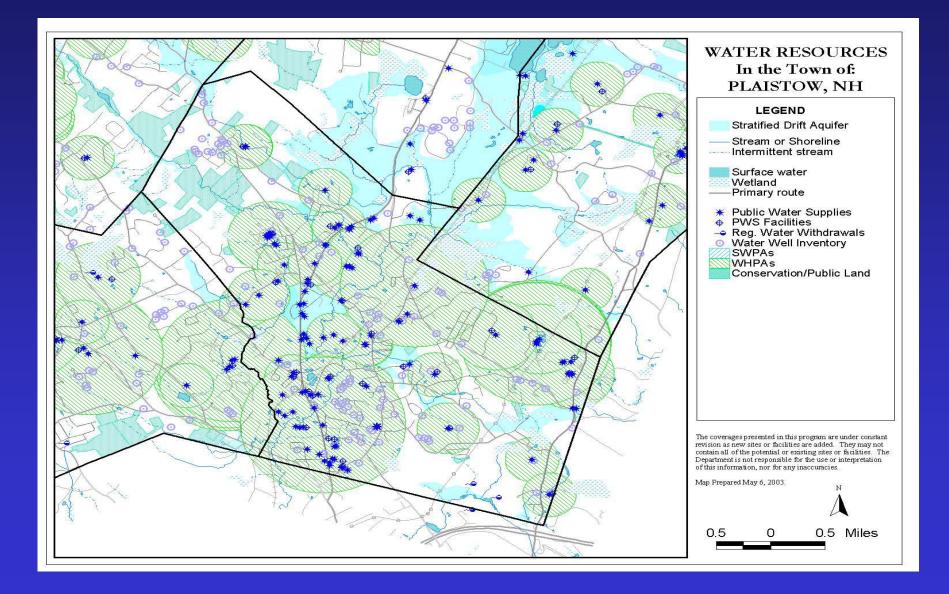
- Goal: Protect public water supplies
- Community
- Regional
- Watershed
- Stakeholder driven
- Land use decisions made locally



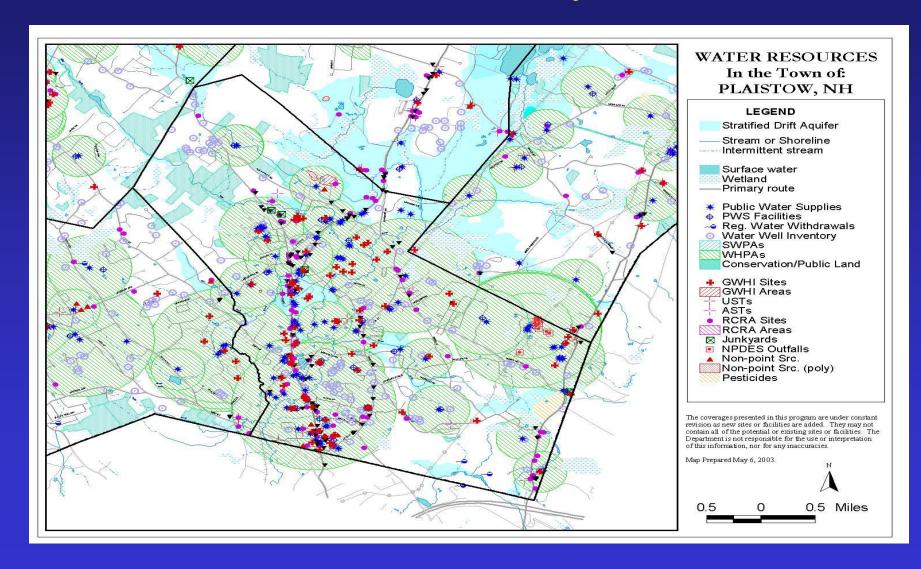
Plaistow: Community-wide



Public Wells



PCS Inventory



2. Local Host

- Planning Board (Walpole)
- Conservation Commission (Plaistow)
- Water Supplier (Gorham)
- Planning Department (Meredith)

3. Public Workshop

- Local Host
- Source protection
- Describe water systems
- Review SWAPs
- Threats to water quality
- Future Steps



4. Source Water Committee

- Volunteers
- 10-12 members
- Diversity of stakeholders
 - > educator
 - > town boards
 - > agricultural interests
 - > commercial



Source Water Committee

- Meet 1-2 times / month
- Follow Right-to-Know Law
- 12 month commitment
- 12 months of planning

5. Gather Information

- Source Water Assessment
 - delineations, pcs
- Water quality data
- PCS Inventory (parcel by parcel, windshield)
- VLAP data
- Economic Conditions
- Demographics
- Water Demand

- Zoning
- Past & Projected Land Use

6. Prioritize Risks

- SWAPs susceptibility rankings
- Contaminants
- Regulatory Standards
- In/Outside Critical Areas
- Toxicity
- Proximity
- Quantity
- Fate and Transport of Contaminant
- Develop Problem Statements

7. Propose Management Activities

- Establish Goals
- Identify Activities
- Regulatory & Non-regulatory

Possible Management Measures

Non regulatory:

- Public education
- Citizen involvement
- Best Management Practices
- Land acquisition & protection
- Household hazardous waste collection
- Pollution prevention through emergency response planning

Regulatory:

- Zoning Ordinances
- Performance standards
- Health regulations (septic systems, floor drains)
- Reclassification

Plaistow: Education & Outreach

- Notification Letters
- Educational Brochure
- Annual Town Report
- Local Cable Access
 Channel
- Project WET



Walpole: Aquifer Overlay District



Plymouth: Reclassification

- Zoning changes politically infeasible
- Reclassified groundwater sources
- Prohibits six high risk land uses
- PCS subject to BMP inspections

8. Public Input

- Open meeting process
- Focus groups
- Input throughout plan development
- Web site and e-mail updates
- Draft plan for public review

9. Adopt Plan

- Present plan to Communities
- Encourage Adoption by Town Boards/Commissions
- Board of Selectmen

10. Implement

- NeRWA 1 implementation activity
- Review annually, update every 3 years

III. Conclusions

- 1. Locally driven process
- 2. On-the-ground time
- 3. Media Campaign (Meredith)
- 4. > Water system focus
- 5. Partners
- 6. Multiple scales

Resources

- www.neruralwater.org
- jpalmiotto@neruralwater.org
- http://www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp/